

The Colored American

Published by THE COLORED AMERICAN Publishing Company.

A National Negro Newspaper

Published every Saturday at 459 C St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year	—	—	—	\$2.00
Sixth Months	—	—	—	1 10
Two Months	—	—	—	.60

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions may be sent by post office money order, express or registered letter. All communications for publication should be accompanied with the name of the writer not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith.

We solicit news, contributions, opinions and in fact all matters affecting the race. We will not pay for matter, however unless it is ordered by us. All matter intended for publication must reach this office by Wednesday of each week to insure insertion in the current issue.

Agents are wanted everywhere. Send for instructions.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading notices 50 cents per line. Display advertisements, \$2 per square inch per insertion. Discounts made on large contracts. Entered at the Post-office as second-class matter.

All letters, communications, and business matters should be addressed to

THE COLORED AMERICAN,
EDWARD E. COOPER, MANAGER
459 C Street Northwest.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by all all News Dealers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The Colored American will be issued one day earlier, beginning with this week and contributors and correspondents, are hereby notified that all news should reach this office by Monday and Tuesday and not later than Wednesday morning of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue. This change of date of publication is done for the convenience of the thousands of readers of the paper, outside of Washington, who want their paper on Saturdays. Our agents are also requested to get their order in by Tuesday morning of each week, in order that they may be filled promptly. They will receive their paper one day earlier each week than heretofore.

NO COLORED EXHIBIT.

The decision of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management, not to permit a separate Negro exhibit at St. Louis next year, is very disappointing. We have always been proud of our distinct race exhibits at previous expositions and the benefits to ourselves as a people, and in the estimation of our well wishers have been incalculable. We are glad to note that our race leaders and race journals are taking up this question. We want to hear more of them protest by every public vehicle of expression. The colored people of his country are a unit in desiring a separate exhibit.

Our correspondence, since the publication of the reference to the subject of the fourteenth ultimo, indicates the warm interest in the project. Agitation vigorous and dignified should bring the management to a realization of the true conditions.

There is a side to the question which we have not hitherto touched upon. Expositions have rarely, if ever, been financial successes; exhibitors and managers contenting themselves with the added stimulation to trade. Colored people have always attended these expositions and by their entrance fees and orders to various merchants contributed largely to

whatever financial results accrued either to the management or to individuals.

The absence of any race exhibit will deter and discourage thousands of colored people from visiting St. Louis at the time, and the result will be seen in diminished receipts. Every race newspaper should speak out on this subject and continue the fight unfalteringly. If all else fail there will remain the final appeal to Congress next December.

We do not intend to discuss how far prejudice, that ghost of slavery is responsible for the exposition management's conclusion as to the Negro exhibit, but rather to suggest the inquiry how their attitude will appear to even representatives of Morocco and Liberia, and of the civilized nations of the Orient who know the history of the American Negro, how he is more than one-seventh of the nation's population, how he has contributed his brawn and muscle to conquer our forests and develop our agricultural interests, how he followed our flag and shed his blood in our every war, and bravely won his own emancipation by the sacrifice of the lives of many thousands and his unswerving loyalty. How, when the pen of the great Lincoln decreed his freedom, he numbered but four million souls, and that he now numbers more than ten millions. What explanation will be possible that will not occasion shame? Why this great and growing element of the country's forces is unrepresented and no attempt made which by its very entity, if by naught else, will show its progress in the forty years of its freedom.

The St. Louis people are wrong. Congress may be justly criticized for its indifference, and whatever may be its course next December, we should bring every influence upon President Roosevelt to appoint at once a Colored Commissioner to make preliminary arrangements for our exhibit. It will not do to say the President is without authority in the premises. He found ample authority for the appointment of the Coal Strike Commission in advance of any congressional action. Such a commissioner would find his hands full of work.

There are a number of our race leaders who would probably feel honored by being so selected by the President; Bishop A. Grant, Editor I. B. Scott, of the South-Western Christian Advocate, of New Orleans, La., Dr. D. P. Roberts of St. Louis, Mo., Hon. Geo. H. White, of North Carolina and a host of others, any one of whom would command the confidence and at once awaken the interests of probable exhibitors.

The St. Louis *Chronicle* speaking of the race problem pertinently, says:

"So long as the white and colored races both continue to grow in education, industrial skill and human spirit the problem is quietly solving itself.

Nor can it be solved otherwise. For the solution depends as much upon a higher mental and moral development of the whites as upon that of the blacks."

The editors of race journals in protesting against unfair standards and unmanly discriminations against our people who do not hesitate to attack those of us who are unworthy. They are to be commended for this frankness and for their righteous impatience with our wrong doers and evil livers. Whenever we are brought into competition with white men only excellence in us of a superior character enables us to win any reward and so it is that the most powerful factor in securing fair treatment will always be unexceptional character and reliability.

Prof. W. S. Scarborough, a leading educator, contributes to a recent issue of the *Christian Record* a most timely and excellent article on the consideration accorded to our race in England, and publishes a number of letters from high class Englishmen, in which they express their surprise at the bad treatment accorded to the race in America without discrimination on account of worth or achievements.

One of these gentlemen speaks of a white American acquaintance who, though he had lived among negroes for nearly seventy years, rather boastfully declared he had never shaken hands with a black man. It is said that the white men of this country ape everything English. Here is a fine opportunity to

prove the truth of the statement by studying the Britons' fine hospitality to all worthy men and then by promptly initiating it in this country.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

What is the Washington Afro-American doing? Is he asleep? The space writers of the city press and the syndicate letters which go out from Washington, tell constantly of our large and prosperous colored population of the culture and refinement found among and of their many professional and business men. But we fail to see what they are all doing. We know there are more than 100,000 of them in the District, that many hundreds of them are occupying high salaried positions, numbers are engaged in lucrative business enterprises, but we fail to find local public spirit or even race cohesion among them.

We have an admirable public school system and not its least commendable feature is the employment therein of more than five hundred of our best equipped people. Each year these schools are graduating large numbers of young people who are declared ready for the battle of life, but what is there for them to do in the business activities of the community?

Our salaried people are pouring thousands into the coffers of the city's department stores, grocery-stores, and dry-goods establishments right in the very teeth of the knowledge that not one of our young people can secure employment at any of them except to perform the most menial work.

Are not the parents of these children, the school teachers themselves and in general our people in prosperous circumstances remiss in performing their plain duty? Must not some concerted effort be made to change this lamentable statue of things?

Our own business enterprises languish for the patronage of our own people. Our financial institutions fail for the same cause and we are not exhibiting the intelligent appreciation of race possibilities which our associated press friends have a right to expect from us. Where is the public spirited colored man who will rise up and lead us to a higher conception of our duties to ourselves and to the younger generations? Where are our local merchants?

Failures in the past should not deter us but should rather give us renewed determination to win. The opportunity is ripe. We believe only a leader is needed.

ISRAEL METROPOLITAN C. M. E. CHURCH.

The choir of Israel Metropolitan C. M. E. Church, corner 1st and B streets, northwest, of which Mr. Lucien H. White is choirmaster, has prepared an elaborate program of music for the Easter services. At the 11 o'clock service the choir will sing Schilling's "Christ Our Passover," and Simper's "I am He that liveth."

An Easter song service will be given at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the following program of music will be rendered:

Part 1.—Organ voluntary, selected, Miss Georgia Savoy, organist; Easter anthem, "Christ our Passover," Schilling; "The Angel's Easter Song," Schnecker, soprano solo, Mrs. Paul Stewart; "Resurrection Song," Wood, Tenor Solo, Dr. Samuel A. Ward, of Berean Baptist Church Choir; Easter anthem, "He is Risen," Clare.

Part 2.—Organ solo, selected, Mr. Reginald F. Brooks, Organist, St. Mary's P. E. Chapel; Anthem, "Sweet Day of Rest," Thayer, Obligato solos and duet, (tenor and barytone), Dr. J. E. Rattley, Mr. A. K. Brodie, of St. Mary's P. E. Chapel; "King of Kings," contralto solo, Miss Lulu Pollen, "My Hope is in the Everlasting," from "The Daughter of Jairus," Stainer, tenor solo, Dr. J. E. Rattley; Easter anthem, "I am He that Liveth," Simper, recitative and aria for basso, Mr. Cyrus.

The following is the personnel of the choir: Sopranos, Mesdames Paul Stewart, Letitia Day, Albert Moxley; Misses Lollie Throckmorton, Hattie Allen, Victoria Allen, Lillian Gross, Ida Brown, Adlena Shaw. Contraltos, Mrs. Janie Woodyard, Misses Lulu Pollen, Beatrice Clifffors, Mrs. Carrie Stewart, Tenors, J. W. Boston, S. B. Wallace, A. Moxley, J. F. N. Wilkinson, Jr., F. Nash. Basses, L. L. Cyrus, Paul Stewart, M. Bingham. Miss Georgia Savoy, Organist.

MR. McCALL'S REJOINER.

Washington, D. C., April 6, '03.

Editor of The Colored American:

The publication in your last issue in relation to the affairs of the Capital Savings Bank does me a great injustice. It is not true that I asked Mr. Baker to give any check covering any delinquency to the bank, but the fact is that it was Mr. Baker's own suggestion that he should settle with the bank, by giving his check to cover certain notes on which he was liable as endorser, and certain notes for overdrawn accounts. This was done with the expectation that Mr. Baker would make his note good and straighten out his dealings with the bank. I have no desire to go into the details of this transaction, which the receivers will undoubtedly straighten out, but I wish the benefit of a public denial of any participation by me in any dealings with Mr. Baker or any one else in connection with the bank's affairs which was not straightforward, open and proper. As respects my reported indebtedness to the bank on a note for \$475.72, the simple fact is that I accepted from Whitefield Jackson (the caterer) one of the depositors with the bank, certain checks which I passed to his credit and against which he immediately drew and the checks proved to be worthless, whereupon I was requested by the then president of the bank, to make good the amount of those checks, which I did by giving my note for the same. My note was originally for \$604.70, which I reduced to the amount at which it now stands, namely \$475.72, so that instead of having any benefit in the transaction, I am a loser to the extent of the amount already paid by me and that for which I still remain liable. I did not exceed my authority and was not guilty of any bad management in the premises, but simply became the victim of a confidence placed by me in a depositor, which from previous transactions I had reason to believe was well placed. In addition to the above, the bank owes me \$1,981 on account of protest fees. I was for years employed by said bank as a Notary Public. The report that has gained currency to the effect that five important books of the bank have been lost or stolen, is not true. The missing books are simply daily blotters that amount to a very little in the verification of one's account. This is what the bank examiner Mr. Alberson, told Mr. Baker, and this is what any bank examiner will say, and the receivers themselves will substantiate me in this statement.

D. E. McCary, late Cashier.

THE LIVINGSTON DRESSMAKING SCHOOL.

This enterprising dressmaking emporium under the management of Mrs. L. R. Clark, at 1439 W St. N. W., is holding a bazaar, which began April 4th and will continue until April 14th. Mrs. Clark has a large number of lady students and post graduates, who do all kinds of work from the elementary parts of cutting to the last part which includes the highest form of work. More than four hundred visitors have attended the exhibition, day and evening, excluding nearly two hundred white visitors, who are enthusiastic over the excellent work of the school. An interesting program is carried out each evening, while music and other attractions are given for the entertainment of the visitors. Among those who have spoken and will speak, are Mrs. Rosetta A. Lawson, Miss Ella M. Boston, Miss Hattie Bowem, Rev. L. C. Sheafe, Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, Rev. F. J. Grimke, Hon. Geo. H. White and others. The public is invited to attend these entertainments and special attendants have been employed to make full explanations as to exhibit, etc.

It is said that the Orpheus Glee Club has suspended further meetings until the Hiawatha concert is rendered.

Mr. Andrew F. Hillyer says that his heart is in the performance of Hiawatha. Mr. Hillyer does not claim that he misses his meals.